



STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the searcher* or *contact*:

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
Remsen Bldg. 01 D86
571-272-2507

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 1610

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC-Biotech-Chem Library Remsen Bldg.



*Inventor
Search*

Krishnan 10/020,044

February 11, 2004

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900400 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46808

TITLE: **Pharmaceutical compositions with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising a dextran derivative**

INVENTOR(S): Dahri-correia, Latifa; Jozefonvycz, Jacqueline
; Jozefowicz, Marcel; Correia, Jose;
Huynh, Remi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Iterfi, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000076452	A2	20001221	WO 2000-FR1658	20000615
WO 2000076452	A3	20010809		
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2794976	A1	20001222	FR 1999-7636	19990616
JP 2003501449	T2	20030114	JP 2001-502792	20000615
US 2002183282	A1	20021205	US 2001-20044	20011213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-7636	A 19990616
			WO 2000-FR1658	W 20000615

AB The invention concerns pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity, and their uses, said compns. comprising. (1) at least a dextran deriv. of general formula DMCaBbSuc, a, b, and c resp. representing the degrees of substitution in the groups MC, B and Su, wherein a ≤ 0.6 , b = 0 or ≤ 0.1 , and c = 0 or ranges widely between 0.1 and 0.5 for a wound healing compn., and a ≤ 0.3 , b ≤ 0.1 and c = 0 or ranges widely between 0.1 and 0.4 for a compn. with anti-complementary activity; (2) and at least a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, said dextran deriv. being present in a single unit dose or at a concn. adapted to the desired wound healing or anti-complementary activity. Desulfated dextrans contg. 0.43 g sulfur per 100 g were prepd. (prepn. given). Efficacy of a soln. of 50 .mu.g/mL desulfated dextran in the cutaneous wound healing of rabbits was shown.

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST ~~pharmaceutical wound healing~~ anticomplementary dextran deriv

IT Drug delivery systems

(aerosols; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Wound healing promoters

(cicatrizants; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(gels, topical; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(liposomes; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or

- anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(microemulsions; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Stomach
(mucosa; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(nanoparticles; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, ophthalmic; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Wound healing
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Platelet-derived growth factors
Transforming growth factors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., oral; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT Transforming growth factors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(.beta.-; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 106096-93-9, Fibroblast growth factor 2
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-54-0D,
Dextran, derivs., biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)
- IT 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 106096-93-9, Fibroblast growth factor 2
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

RN 62229-50-9 HCAPLUS
CN Epidermal growth factor (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 106096-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Fibroblast growth factor, basic (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-54-0D,
Dextran, derivs., biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary
activity comprising dextran deriv.)

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 106096-93-9 REGISTRY
CN Fibroblast growth factor, basic (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Astroglial growth factor 2
CN Basic astroglial growth factor
CN Basic FGF
CN Basic fibroblast growth factor
CN FGF 2
CN Fibroblast growth factor 2
CN Growth factors (animal), astroglial growth factor 2
CN Growth factors (animal), basic fibroblast growth factor
CN Heparin-binding growth factor 2
DR 164003-40-1
MF Unspecified
CI COM, MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
CA, CAPLUS, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH,
IPA, MRCK*, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
9205 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
172 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
9233 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 62229-50-9 REGISTRY
CN Epidermal growth factor (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Urogastrone (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Anthelone U
CN EGF
CN Gastrone, .gamma.-uro-
CN Gastrone, 'uro-
CN Kutrol
CN Uroanthelone
CN Uroenterone
CN Urogastron
DR 9010-53-1, 59459-46-0
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DIOGENES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*,
TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
17871 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

419 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
17906 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 9004-54-0 REGISTRY

CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Dextrans (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN .alpha.-Dextran

CN CDC-H

CN DEX 500

CN Dextran 1.5

CN Dextran 10

CN Dextran 1000

CN Dextran 110

CN Dextran 15

CN Dextran 150

CN Dextran 2000

CN Dextran 250

CN Dextran 3000

CN Dextran 40

CN Dextran 45

CN Dextran 500

CN Dextran 60

CN Dextran 70

CN Dextran 75

CN Dextran B 512

CN Dextran B1355

CN Dextran D 10

CN Dextran PL 1S

CN Dextran PT 25

CN Dextran PVD

CN Dextran RMI

CN Dextran T 10

CN Dextran T 110

CN Dextran T 150

CN Dextran T 20

CN Dextran T 2000

CN Dextran T 500

CN Dextran T 70

CN Dextranen

CN Dextraven

CN Eudextran

CN Expandex

CN Gentrane

CN Hemodex

CN Hyscon

CN Hyskon

CN Infucoll

CN Intrader

CN Intradex

CN LMD

CN LMWD

CN Longasteril 70

CN LU 122

CN LVD

CN Macrodex

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
DISPLAY

DR 12626-85-6, 9013-80-3, 9044-66-0, 11104-36-2, 11121-03-2, 37224-17-2,
86280-85-5

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, COM, MAN

PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUIDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2,
USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

13680 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

2376 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

13699 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:36 ON 11 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Feb 2004 (20040210/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que 120

L14	652	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	9004-54-0D/RN(L) (BAC OR DMA OR PAC OR PKT OR THU)/RL
L15	8097	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	WOUND HEALING+PFT,NT/CT
L16	2754	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	WOUND HEALING PROMOTERS+PFT/CT
L17	17	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L14 AND (L15 OR L16)
L18	238	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(9004-54-0 OR 9004-54-0D)/RN (L) SULFAT?
L19	3	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L18 AND (L15 OR L16)
L20	18	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L17 OR L19

=> b medline

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:58:43 ON 11 FEB 2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 FEB 2004 (20040210/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On December 14, 2003, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/> and http://www.nih.gov/pubs/yechebull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que 128

L23	17075	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DEXTRANS+PFT,NT/CT
L24	43822	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PLU=ON	WOUND HEALING+PFT,NT/CT
L26	3211	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L23(3A)TU

L27 49 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L24
L28 4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND DEXTRAN (3A) (SULFAT?
OR DERIVATIV?)

=> b embase

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:58:49 ON 11 FEB 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 29 Jan 2004 (20040129/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> d que 133

L29 1244 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON DEXTRAN+PFT/CT (L) (DT OR PD OR
PK OR DO OR AD)
L32 26624 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON WOUND HEALING+PFT/CT
L33 6 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND L32

=> b stng

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:59 ON 11 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 6, 2004 (20040206/UP).

=> dup rem 120 128 133

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:59:06 ON 11 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:59:06 ON 11 FEB 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:59:06 ON 11 FEB 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L28
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L33

L37 27 DUP REM L20 L28 L33 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-18' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '19-21' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '22-27' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> d 137 ibib abs ind 1-18;d bib abs 19-27

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:395632 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:95970
TITLE: Heparin-like polymers derived from dextran enhance
colonic anastomosis resistance to leakage

AUTHOR(S): Meddahi, Anne; Benoit, Jacques; Ayoub, Nabil; Sezeur, Alain; Barritault, Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Recherche Croissance, Univ. Paris XII-Val Marne, Creteil, F94000, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research (1996), 31(3), 293-297
CODEN: JBMRBG; ISSN: 0021-9304
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new tissue repair agent, RGTAll, is described for its ability to enhance colonic anastomosis repair and resistance to leakage. RGTAll is a dextran deriv. contg. 110% carboxymethyl groups, 2.6% carboxymethyl benzylamide groups, and 36.6% carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate groups. RGTAll was deemed efficient to protect the heparin-binding growth factors FGF2 against trypsin digestion. By this property RGTAll mimicked heparin or heparan sulfate. We have also found that RGTAll protected TGF.beta.1 against trypsin digestion while heparin did not. RGTAll was then tested in an in vivo wound-healing model of colonic anastomosis. Our results indicate that after 48 h, TGTAll- or RGTAll/FGF-2-treated animals presented a resistance of the anastomosis to leakage which was increased two-fold (p <0.05) over untreated controls. After 96 h and until day 7 there was no more difference with control animals. Our results suggest that RGTAll presents potential clin. interest by preventing earlier leakage of colonic anastomosis.
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST dextran deriv heparin colon anastomosis leakage
IT **Wound healing promoters**
(heparin-like polymers derived from dextran enhance colonic anastomosis resistance to leakage)
IT Intestine
(colon, anastomosis; heparin-like polymers derived from dextran enhance colonic anastomosis resistance to leakage)
IT **9004-54-0D**, Dextran, derivs.
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(RGTAll, heparin-like polymers derived from dextran enhance colonic anastomosis resistance to leakage)

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:55397 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Muehlradt, Peter F.; Morr, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GBF Gesellschaft fuer Biotechnologische Forschung MbH, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1382352	A1	20040121	EP 2002-16066	20020719

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 WO 2004009125 A2 20040129 WO 2003-EP7892 20030718
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-16066 A 20020719

AB The invention discloses bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates
 $R_2C(O)OCH[R_1C(O)OCH_2]CH_2SCH(NH_2)C(O)YR_3$ (R_1, R_2 = fatty acid group; Y = NH, O, S, OCO; R_3 = conjugate group, esp. a polymer). Conjugates of the invention include e.g. S-[2,3-bis(palmitoyloxy)-(2S)-propyl]-L-cysteinyl-carboxy-polyethylene glycol. The conjugates of the invention show good macrophage-stimulating activity and need no other solubilizers. They are useful for numerous applications, particularly for macrophage stimulation, stimulation of antibody prodn., as a defense against infection, as immunostimulants, particularly in relation to tumors, for the prevention and treatment of septic shock, for wound healing, and as adjuvants for vaccines.

IC ICM A61K047-48
 CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 34

ST bisacyloxypropylcysteine polymer conjugate macrophage stimulation; immunostimulant antiinfective antitumor bisacyloxypropylcysteine polymer conjugate; wound healing vaccine adjuvant bisacyloxypropylcysteine polymer conjugate; septic shock treatment bisacyloxypropylcysteine polymer conjugate; PEG bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugate prepn macrophage stimulation

IT Vaccines
 (adjuvants for; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

IT Immunostimulants
 (adjuvants; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

IT Collagens
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

IT Polymers
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (conjugates, with bisacyloxypropylcysteines; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (inhalants; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (injections; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

- IT Anti-infective agents
 Antitumor agents
 Drug delivery systems
 Immunostimulants
 Infection
 Neoplasm
 Wound
 Wound healing promoters
 (macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Drug delivery systems
 (nasal; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Antibodies
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (prodn.; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
 (septic; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Macrophage
 (stimulation; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Drug delivery systems
 (topical; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT Glycoconjugates
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (with bisacyloxypropylcysteines; macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT 647013-57-8
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT 647013-56-7P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT 52-90-4D, Cysteine, bisacyloxypropyl derivs., conjugates 9000-69-5D, Pectin, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines 9003-11-6D, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines 9003-39-8D, Polyvinylpyrrolidone, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines **9004-54-0D**, Dextran, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, conjugates with bisacyloxypropylcysteines
 RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use);** BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)
- IT 24991-53-5 210532-98-2
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (macrophage-stimulating bisacyloxypropylcysteine conjugates and therapeutic use)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:119020 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:364141

TITLE: Interaction of specifically chemically modified dextrans with transforming growth factor .beta.1: potentiation of its biological activity

AUTHOR(S): Logeart-Avramoglou, Delphine; Huynh, Remi; Chaubet, Frederic; Sedel, Laurent; Meunier, Alain

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Recherches Orthopediques, Universite Paris 7 Denis Diderot, CNRS UMR 7052, Paris, Fr.

SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (2002), 63(2), 129-137

CODEN: BCPA6; ISSN: 0006-2952

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB TGF.beta., a potent multifunctional cytokine, is well known to demonstrate heparin binding ability. This study investigated the binding capacity of heparin-like family of chem. modified dextrans to TGF.beta.1. Dextran derivs. with various substitution contents in carboxymethyl, benzylamide and sulfate groups were evaluated using a gel mobility shift assay. This structure-function study indicated that a synergistic role of benzylamide and sulfate substituents resulted in an optimal interaction with the growth factor. The effect of these polymers on the biol. response of TGF.beta.1 was assessed using mink lung epithelial cells transfected with a plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 promoter-luciferase construct (PAI/Luc). When the growth factor was mixed with 250 .mu.g/mL of carboxymethyl-benzylamide-dextran (DCMB) or carboxymethyl-benzylamide-sulfate-dextran (DCMBSu), the luciferase gene expression was enhanced. Only polymers exhibiting TGF.beta.1 binding demonstrated a biol. potentiating effect. However, this effect was strongly amplified as the cell plating time increased (35-fold increase with a 2 days plating time vs. 1-fold increase with a 4 h plating time at a 0.25 ng/mL concn. of TGF.beta.1). TGF.beta.1 induced the PAI/Luc construct in a dose-dependent fashion but its effect diminished when added to cells previously cultured for 24 and 48 h. The results indicated that the potentiating effect required a complex formation between TGF.beta.1 and polymers, the action of which seeming to locally maintain TGF.beta.1 in an active form. TGF.beta. isoforms playing a key role in the process of bone repair, specifically designed functionalized dextrans could potentiate the in vivo TGF.beta.1 biol. effect and be used in the field of wound healing applications.

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

ST dextran deriv TGF1beta biol activity; carboxymethyl deriv dextran TGF1beta biol activity; sulfate deriv dextran TGF1beta biol activity; benzylamide deriv dextran TGF1beta biol activity; wound healing TGF1beta dextran benzylamide carboxymethyl sulfate deriv

IT **Wound healing**

(chem. modified dextrans interaction with TGF.beta.1 and potentiation of its biol. activity)

IT Lung

(epithelium; chem. modified dextrans interaction with TGF.beta.1 and potentiation of its biol. activity)

IT Transforming growth factors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(.beta.1-; chem. modified dextrans interaction with TGF.beta.1 and potentiation of its biol. activity)
 IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, benzylamide- and carboxymethyl- and sulfate-substituted derivs. *
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (chem. modified dextrans interaction with TGF.beta.1 and potentiation of its biol. activity)

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900400 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46808
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising a dextran derivative
 INVENTOR(S): Dahri-correia, Latifa; Jozefonvicz, Jacqueline; Jozefowicz, Marcel; Correia, Jose; Huynh, Remi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Iterfi, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000076452	A2	20001221	WO 2000-FR1658	20000615
WO 2000076452	A3	20010809		
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2794976	A1	20001222	FR 1999-7636	19990616
JP 2003501449	T2	20030114	JP 2001-502792	20000615
US 2002183282	A1	20021205	US 2001-20044	20011213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-7636	A 19990616
			WO 2000-FR1658	W 20000615

AB The invention concerns pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity, and their uses, said compns. comprising. (1) at least a dextran deriv. of general formula DMCaBbSuc, a, b, and c resp. representing the degrees of substitution in the groups MC, B and Su, wherein a ≤ 0.6 , b = 0 or ≤ 0.1 , and c = 0 or ranges widely between 0.1 and 0.5 for a wound healing compn., and a ≤ 0.3 , b ≤ 0.1 and c = 0 or ranges widely between 0.1 and 0.4 for a compn. with anti-complementary activity; (2) and at least a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, said dextran deriv. being present in a single unit dose or at a concn. adapted to the desired wound healing or anti-complementary activity. Desulfated dextrans contg. 0.43 g sulfur per 100 g were prepd. (prepn. given). Efficacy of a soln. of 50 .mu.g/mL desulfated dextran in the cutaneous wound healing of rabbits was shown.

IC ICM A61K
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 ST pharmaceutical wound healing anticomplementary dextran deriv
 IT Drug delivery systems
 (aerosols; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or

anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT **Wound healing promoters**
(cicatrizants; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels, topical; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microemulsions; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Stomach
(mucosa; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nanoparticles; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, ophthalmic; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT **Wound healing**
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Platelet-derived growth factors
Transforming growth factors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., oral; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT Transforming growth factors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(.beta.-; pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 106096-93-9, Fibroblast growth factor 2
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary activity comprising dextran deriv.)

IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies **9004-54-0D**, Dextran, derivs., biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. with wound healing or anti-complementary
 activity comprising dextran deriv.)

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:627957 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:187992

TITLE: Positive-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar reduction

INVENTOR(S): Gruskin, Elliott A.; Christoforou, Christopher T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Surgical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000051566	A1	20000908	WO 2000-US5610	20000303
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6410519	B1	20020625	US 2000-519006	20000303
US 2003023209	A1	20030130	US 2002-58182	20020125
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-122814P	P 19990304
			US 2000-519006	A1 20000303
AB	A method of reducing scar formation at a wound site includes contacting the wound site with an effective scar reducing amt. of a cross-linked polysaccharide having a pos. charge and thereby reducing scar formation as the wound site heals. Such polysaccharide includes bioabsorbable cross-linked dextrans or alginates. The pos. charge may be provided by diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) moieties. The cross-linked polysaccharide can be applied to the wound site as a powder or bead. The cross-linked polysaccharide may also be contained in a compn. including a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Biocompatible surgical devices are provided with an effective scar reducing amt. of a cross-linked polysaccharide having a pos. charge which reduce scar formation at healing wound sites. A method of reducing TGF- β activity is also provided. Results of tests with DEAE-Sephadex beads are presented.			
IC	A61K009-14; A61K031-715; A61L017-10; A61L027-20			
CC	1-12 (Pharmacology)			
	Section cross-reference(s): 63			
ST	pos charged crosslinked polysaccharide scar wound; dextran pos charged crosslinked scar wound; alginate pos charged crosslinked scar wound; diethylaminoethyl crosslinked polysaccharide scar wound; surgical device pos charged crosslinked polysaccharide scar; Sephadex DEAE scar wound; TGF β modulation pos charged crosslinked polysaccharide			
IT	Drug delivery systems			
	(beads; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)			
IT	Medical goods			
	(biocompatible surgical devices; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)			

- IT Functional groups
(diethylaminoethyl (DEAE); pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs., nonpolar fluids; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
Wound healing promoters
(pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Medical goods
(sutures; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT Transforming growth factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.-; pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)
- IT **9004-54-0D**, Dextran, pos.-charged cross-linked, biological studies
9064-92-0, DEAE-Sephadex
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pos.-charged cross-linked polysaccharides for scar redn.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98358 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:146658

TITLE: Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators

INVENTOR(S): Korsmeyer, Stanley J.; Schlesinger, Paul H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Washington University, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006187	A2	20000210	WO 1999-US17276	19990730
WO 2000006187	A3	20000504		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,				

MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6165732	A	20001226	US 1998-127048	19980731
CA 2339096	AA	20000210	CA 1999-2339096	19990730
AU 9952440	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52440	19990730
EP 1100525	A2	20010523	EP 1999-937650	19990730

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

JP 2002524391	T2	20020806	JP 2000-562041	19990730
---------------	----	----------	----------------	----------

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-127048 A2 19980731
US 1997-61823P P 19971014
WO 1999-US17276 W 19990730

AB Methods and compns. for modulating apoptosis in cells and patients are provided. One method comprises selecting a compd. which affects the ability of a channel comprised of a member of the BCL-2 family to allow passage of cytochrome c, then administering the compd. to the cell or patient. Another method comprises selecting a compd. which changes ion conductance properties of the channel, then administering the compd. to the cell or patient. Compds. which affect these channel characteristics are also provided. Addnl., methods for identifying apoptosis-modulating compds. using lipid bilayers are provided. One method involves contacting a compd. of interest with a lipid bilayer which contains an ion channel formed by an anti-apoptotic or pro-apoptotic polypeptide of the BCL-2 family and assaying for changes in the ability of the pore to allow passage of cytochrome c. Changes in ion conductance properties of the channel, including ion selectivity, single channel conductance and rectification are also useful characteristics for identifying apoptosis-modulating compds. A second method identifies compds. which can form ion channels in planar lipid bilayers and detcs. the ability to allow passage of cytochrome c, the ion selectivity and the pH dependence of such channels, where apoptosis modulating activity is predicted based on comparing these channel forming characteristics with those of BCL-2 family members.

IC ICM A61K038-17
ICS A61P025-28; A61P037-02; A61P043-00

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST Bcl2 family peptide apoptosis modulator

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(A1; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bad; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bak; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bax; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and

- methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Bax.DELTA.TM; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Aging, animal
Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarthritics
Antitumor agents
Apoptosis
Autoimmune disease
Cell death
Drug delivery systems
Drug screening
Immunodeficiency
Liposomes
Lymphoproliferative disorders
Mitochondria
Molecular modeling
Nervous system agents
Pore
Protein sequences
Wound healing promoters
pH
(Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Chloride channel
Potassium channel
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Bcl-2.DELTA.TM; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bcl-x, Bcl-xS; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Bcl-xL; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

- (Bid; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (Bik; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Intestine, disease
 (Crohn's; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (Mcl-1 (myeloid cell leukemia sequence-1); Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Proteins, specific or class
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (bcl-2; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Nervous system
 (degeneration; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Fertility
 (disorder; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Biological transport
 (efflux; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Reperfusion
 (injury; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Lipids, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (lipid bilayer; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Adenoviridae
 African swine fever virus
 Human adenovirus
 Human herpesvirus 4
 (neoplasia caused by; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT Liposomes
 (proteoliposomes; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT 222415-25-0 222415-25-0D, derivs. 256955-94-9D, derivs.
 256955-94-9D, derivs.
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 9007-43-6, Cytochrome c, biological studies 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)

- IT 2321-07-5D, Fluorescein, dextran conjugates **9004-54-0D**, Dextran, fluorescein conjugates, biological studies 9007-43-6D, Cytochrome c, FITC conjugates, biological studies 27072-45-3D, Fluorescein isothiocyanate, conjugates with dextran and with cytochrome c 72088-94-9, Carboxyfluorescein
 RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT 257898-69-4, Bcl-2 protein (human)
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (amino acid sequence; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)
- IT 151440-09-4, Protein (mouse RL-7 cell gene bax isoform .alpha. reduced)
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; Bcl-2 family-derived peptides for modulation of apoptosis, and methods for identification of apoptosis modulators)

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:804215 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:57279

TITLE: New medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin

INVENTOR(S): Schacht, Etienne; Van den Bulcké, An; Delaey, Bernard; Draye, Jean-Pierre

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Innogenetics N.V., Belg.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9855161	A1	19981210	WO 1998-EP3320	19980603
W:				
AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9881101	A1	19981221	AU 1998-81101	19980603
AU 736784	B2	20010802		
EP 986408	A1	20000322	EP 1998-930789	19980603
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002506431	T2	20020226	JP 1999-501506	19980603
US 6458386	B1	20021001	US 2000-424432	20000128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1997-870083 A	19970603
			WO 1998-EP3320 W	19980603

AB The present invention relates to a medicament comprising a biopolymer matrix comprising crosslinked vinyl derivs. of gelatin, or copolymer. methacrylamide modified gelatin with vinyl-modified polysaccharides, or

crosslinked vinyl-substituted polysaccharide and gelatin being phys. entrapped in a semi-interpenetrating network. Preferably said polysaccharide comprises dextran or xanthan. The present invention relates to a wound dressing or a controlled release device comprising said biopolymer matrix. Preferably said matrix is in the form of a hydrated film, a hydrated or dry foam, dry fibers which may be fabricated into a woven or non-woven tissue, hydrated or dry microbeads, dry powder, or covered with a semipermeable film, so as to control the humidity of the wound covered with the dressing, with the permeability chosen so as to maintain this humidity within a therapeutically optimal window. Gelatin methacrylamide was prepd. from gelatin and methacrylic anhydride and the viscoelastic properties studied. Acrylamide-modified dextran and dextran methacrylate were also prepd.

- IC ICM A61L015-32
- ICS A61L025-00; A61L015-44; A61K009-20; A61K009-16; A61K009-70;
C08H001-06; C08G081-02
- CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
- ST gelatin methacrylamide deriv medical; wound dressing gelatin methacrylamide
- IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Medical goods
(dressings; medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Interpenetrating polymer networks
Vaccines
Wound healing promoters
(medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Growth factors, animal
Platelet-derived growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(methacrylamide-modified; medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vinyl polymer derivs.; medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT Transforming growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.beta.-; medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)
- IT 79-39-ODP, Methacrylamide, dextran and gelatin derivs. 760-93-ODP, Methacrylic anhydride, reaction products with gelatin or dextran 9004-54-ODP, Dextran, acrylamide- and methacrylate-modified, biological studies 29513-26-6DP, 2-Vinyl-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxazolin-5-one, reaction products with dextrin 63653-13-4P, Dextran methacrylate
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified gelatin)

IT 61912-98-9, Igf 62031-54-3, Fgf 62229-50-9, Egf
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medicaments based on polymers composed of methacrylamide-modified
 gelatin)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:351766 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45327

TITLE: Method and carbohydrate composition for promoting
 tissue repair

INVENTOR(S): Jorgensen, Thorsten; Moss, Judi; Nicolajsen, Henrik
 Vigan; Nielsen, Lise Sylvest

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dumex-Alpha A/S, Den.; Jorgensen, Thorsten; Moss,
 Judi; Nicolajsen, Henrik Vigan; Nielsen, Lise Sylvest

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9822114	A1	19980528	WO 1997-DK525	19971114
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9749412	A1	19980610	AU 1997-49412	19971114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DK 1996-1297	A 19961115
			US 1997-35444P	P 19970130
			WO 1997-DK525	W 19971114

AB A combination of (a) an oligo- or polysaccharide contg. amino sugar units
 and (b) a sulfated mono-, di- or oligosaccharide enhances the healing of
 wounds in collagen-contg. tissues, including skin, bone, and mucosa.
 Compd. (a) may be, e.g., chitosan obtained by deacetylation of chitin to
 various degrees, chitosan derivs., glycosaminoglycans including
 chondroitin, chondroitin sulfate, hyaluronic acid, dermatan sulfate, and
 keratan sulfate, aminated dextrans including DEAE-dextran, aminated
 starch, aminated glycogen, aminated cellulose, aminated pectin, heparin,
 and salts, complexes, derivs., and mixts. thereof,. Compd. (b) may be a
 disaccharide such as sucrose, a sucrose deriv., or a complex or salt
 thereof, wherein the disaccharide is at least tetrasulfated. A
 combination of chitosan and sucrose octasulfate (I) is esp. useful. Thus,
 a 1% soln. of chitosan (75-85% deacetylated) in 1% AcOH was added dropwise
 to 4 vols. of an aq. soln. of I (.1 to req. 12.5 mg/mL) over 40 min to form
 small transparent spheres of chitosan-I complex which were filtered off
 and dried at room temp. to produce flakes. I was released from the
 complex by incubation with lysozyme, which occurs in wounds. A cream
 formulation was prepd. by combining (a) a melt contg. polysorbate 80 5,

- cetylan 50, paraffin oil 50, and glycerol monostearate 60 g with (b) a soln. of Me p-hydroxybenzoate 1, 85% glycerol 40, and sorbitol 70 in water 724 g at 70.degree., cooling, and adding 100 g chitosan-I complex.
- IC ICM A61K031-70
ICS A61K031-73; A61K009-16; A61K009-70
- CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
- ST wound healing chitosan sucrose sulfate; tissue repair chitosan sucrose sulfate
- IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complexes with sugar sulfates; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Wound healing promoters
(method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Disaccharides
Monosaccharides
Oligosaccharides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfated, complexes with glycosaminoglycans; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT 54244-70-1, Sucrose sulfate 57680-56-5, Sucrose octasulfate 74135-10-7, Sodium sucrose octasulfate 153315-46-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complexes with glycosaminoglycans; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)
- IT 9000-69-5D, Pectin, amino derivs., complexes with sugar sulfates 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, amino derivs., complexes with sugar sulfates, biological studies 9004-54-0D, Dextran, amino derivs., complexes with sugar sulfates, biological studies 9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic acid, complexes with sugar sulfates 9005-25-8D, Starch, amino derivs.,

complexes with sugar sulfates, biological studies 9005-49-6D, Heparin, complexes with sugar sulfates, biological studies 9005-79-2D, Glycogen, amino derivs., complexes with sugar sulfates, biological studies 9007-27-6D, Chondroitin, complexes with sugar sulfates 9007-28-7D, Chondroitin sulfate, complexes with sugar sulfates 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, complexes with sugar sulfates 9015-73-0D, complexes with sugar sulfates 9056-36-4D, Keratan sulfate, complexes with sugar sulfates 24967-94-0D, Dermatan sulfate, complexes with sugar sulfates

RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)

IT 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(stabilization and stimulation of; method and carbohydrate compn. for promoting tissue repair)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:75921 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:132493

TITLE: Diagnostic apparatus for determining precorneal retention time of ophthalmic formulations

INVENTOR(S): Joshi, Abhay; Meadows, David; Paugh, Jerry

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont. of U. S. Ser. No. 378,543, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5707614	A	19980113	US 1996-673197	19960627
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-378543	19950126
AB	A method for measuring ophthalmic formulation retention on the surface of an eye include dissolving a fluorescent macromol. in an ophthalmic formulation to form a fluorescently labeled formulation, topically administering the fluorescently labeled formulation to an eye to form a thin film on the eye surface, and measuring the fluorescence from the thin film as a function of time with an app. which is provided for illuminating the eye to cause fluorescence as the fluorescently labeled thin film is eliminated from the eye by normal blinking and lacrimation. The fluorescent macromols. include FITC-dextran, TRITC-dextran, and a phycobiliprotein. The pharmaceutical agent is selected from the group consisting of an agent for treatment of dry eye, a wetting agent for contact lenses, and an agent for wound healing.			
IC	ICM A61K031-74			
NCL	424078040			
CC	63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)			
ST	ophthalmic drug fluorescent macromol cornea retention; app FITC dextran ophthalmic drug retention			
IT	Eye, disease			

- (dry; ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)
- IT Fluorescent substances
 Wound healing promoters
 (ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)
- IT Biliproteins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)
- IT Drug delivery systems
 (ophthalmic; ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)
- IT Contact lenses
 (wetting agents for; ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)
- IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, conjugate with TRITC, biological studies
 60842-46-8, FITC-Dextran 107347-53-5D, TRITC, conjugate with dextran
 RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (ophthalmic compns. contg. drugs and fluorescent macromols. to measure drug retention in eyes)

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:428176 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:22455

TITLE: Manufacture of hydrophilic gels for preparing wound healing materials or other medical use

INVENTOR(S): Wu, Xiangjun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1200299	A	19981202	CN 1997-108916	19970522
CN 1067281	B	20010620		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1997-108916 19970522

AB The title gel for prepg. e.g. wound healing materials contains mixed adhesive materials of polyisobutene with different mol. wt., softening agent, matrix material, tackifier, substances which from gel while contacting with water, and tert-4-hydroxy anise ether, bromdiethylacetylcarbamine, micropowd. silica gel, and silver norfloxacin. The matrix material can be styrene-butadiene block polymer, styrene-isoprene block polymer, ternary ethylene-propylene thermoplastic elastomer, thermoplastic polyisoprene elastomer, or thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer; the tackifier from pentalyn, rosin glycerin ester, and terpene resin. The silica gel used to absorb water can be substituted by lactic acid - glycolic acid polymer, betadine, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, Na polyacrylate, polyoxyethylene etc. The softening agent is selected from medicinal vaseline, liq. wax, and petroleum ether; and the vol. percentages of vaseline and liq. wax are 15-23% and 1-5% resp. The substances which form gel while contacting with water is selected from CM-cellulose, Na alginate, microbiol. alginate, hydroxyethylmethyl

cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, Na CM-cellulose, carboxymethyl-benzyl dextran, cross-linked dextran, and Na carboxymethyl starch ext. The adhesive material is a mixt. of high mol. wt. polyisobutene and low mol. wt. polyisobutene, medium mol. wt. polyisobutene, mixt. of polyisobutene or chlorinated or brominated polyisobutene and small amt. of polyisoprene. The gel is composed of styrene-butadiene block polymer 10-15, medium mol. wt. polyisobutene 11-16, low mol. wt. polyisobutene 3-6, CM-cellulose 20-25, polyvinylpyrrolidone 8-12, kaobomu 1-3, silver norfloxacin 0.3-0.5, tert-butyl-4-hydroxanisole 0.5-3, medicinal vaseline 12-15, medicinal liq. wax 2-5, and silica gel 13-17 vol.%. The process comprises mixing the adhesive material, softening agent and matrix material, filtering at 120-150.degree., mixing with other raw materials, and blending.

- IC ICM A61L025-00
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST medical gel polyisobutene norfloxacin; hydrophilic gel wound healing
 IT Drug delivery systems
 (gels, hydrophilic; manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT Waxes
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (liq.; manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT Adhesive tapes
 Wound healing promoters
 (manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT Lignoine
 Natural rubber, biological studies
 Petrolatum
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Rosin
 Rubber, biological studies
 Silica gel, biological studies
 Synthetic rubber, biological studies
 Thermoplastic rubber
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT Terpenes, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polymers; manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT Urethane rubber, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastic; manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)
 IT 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9003-55-8, Butadiene-styrene polymer 9004-32-4 9004-54-0D, Dextran, carboxymethyl-benzyl, biological studies 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer 9032-42-2, Hydroxyethylmethyl cellulose 9063-38-1, Sodium carboxymethyl starch 9080-01-7, Pentalyn 25013-16-5, tert-Butyl-4-hydroxy anisole 25038-32-8, Isoprene-styrene polymer 25322-68-3 25655-41-8, Betadine 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid polymer 88056-28-4, Silver

Norfloxacin

RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (manuf. of hydrophilic gels for prepg. wound healing materials or other medical use)

L37 ANSWER 11 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:745977 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:26965

TITLE: New medicaments containing gelatin crosslinked with oxidized polysaccharides

INVENTOR(S): Schacht, Etienne; Draye, Jean-Pierre; Delaey, Bernard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Innogenetics N.V., Belg.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9741899	A1	19971113	WO 1997-EP2279	19970505
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2251129	AA	19971113	CA 1997-2251129	19970505
AU 9729520	A1	19971126	AU 1997-29520	19970505
AU 725654	B2	20001019		
EP 914168	A1	19990512	EP 1997-923846	19970505
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000511512	T2	20000905	JP 1997-539529	19970505
US 6132759	A	20001017	US 1998-180057	19981027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1996-870059	A 19960503
			WO 1997-EP2279	W 19970505

AB The present invention relates to a medicament comprising a biopolymer matrix comprising gelatin crosslinked with an oxidized polysaccharide. Preferably said oxidized polysaccharide comprises an oxidized dextran or an oxidized xanthan. Preferably said medicament is a wound dressing. Preferably said matrix is in the form of a hydrated film, a hydrated or dry foam, dry fibers which may be fabricated into a woven or non-woven tissue, hydrated or dry micro beads, dry powder; or said matrix is covered with a semipermeable film, so as to control the humidity of the wound covered with the dressing, with the permeability chosen so as to maintain this humidity within a therapeutically optimal window. The invention also relates to a controlled release device comprising a biopolymer matrix comprising gelatin crosslinked with an oxidized polysaccharide into which a therapeutically effective amt. of a drug is non-covalently incorporated. Preferably also addnl. compds. are immobilized, said compds. having substantial affinity for the incorporated drug, so as to slow down the release of the drug from the matrix and/or stabilizing the drug. The present invention also relates to a wound dressing comprising such a slow

or controlled release device. Preferably said matrix is covered with a semipermeable film, with a permeability chosen so as to control the humidity of the wound covered with the dressing, and to maintain the humidity within a therapeutically optimal window. Preferably multiple forms of said matrix are combined to form a wound dressing, each form having different properties with respect to chem. compn. and phys. and controlled release characteristics. Preferably into each of the multiple forms one or more different active factors are non-covalently incorporated. Preferably, the invention relates to a wound dressing wherein one or more of the active factors belong to any of the following groups: EGF-like factors, FGF-like factors, TGF- β -like factors, IGF-like factors, PDGF-like factors, keratinocyte cell lysate. The invention further relates to methods of producing and using said wound dressings or said controlled or slow release devices as defined above.

- IC ICM A61L025-00
- ICS A61L015-32; A61L015-44; A61L015-46; A61K009-70; A61K009-16;
A61K009-12; A61K009-20
- CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
- ST wound dressing gelatin crosslinked oxidized polysaccharide
- IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with
oxidized polysaccharides)
- IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized
polysaccharides)
- IT Medical goods
(dressings; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized
polysaccharides)
- IT Growth factors, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(heparin-binding; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized
polysaccharides)
- IT Skin
(keratinocyte; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized
polysaccharides)
- IT Antibacterial agents
Wound healing promoters
(medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized polysaccharides)
- IT Growth factors, animal
Platelet-derived growth factors
Synthetic fibers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized polysaccharides)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(oxidized; medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized
polysaccharides)
- IT 9004-54-ODP, Dextran, oxidized, crosslinked with gelatin,
biological studies 11138-66-2DP, Xanthan, oxidized, crosslinked with
gelatin
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic
use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized polysaccharides)
- IT 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate

9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 24967-94-0,
 Dermatan sulfate 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 62031-54-3,
 Fibroblast growth factor 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor
 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medicaments contg. gelatin crosslinked with oxidized polysaccharides)

L37 ANSWER 12 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:150322 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:185595
 TITLE: Methods and compositions for treating wounds
 INVENTOR(S): Gruskin, Elliott A.; Jiang, Ying
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Surgical Corp., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 693291	A2	19960124	EP 1995-111523	19950721
EP 693291	A3	19990915		
EP 693291	B1	20011219		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
US 5502042	A	19960326	US 1994-278778	19940722
CA 2154124	AA	19960123	CA 1995-2154124	19950718
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-278778	A 19940722
AB	Wound treatment compns. include an oxidized cross-linked polysaccharide which has a chem. induced charge. Preferred polysaccharides are cross-linked dextrans. A charge is preferably provided by diethylaminoethyl groups (DEAR groups) or carboxymethyl groups. The oxidized cross-linked polysaccharide can be applied as a powder directly to a wound site. Alternatively, the oxidized cross-linked polysaccharide can be combined with a delivery vehicle to form a liq. or paste to be applied to a wound site.			
IC	ICM A61L025-00			
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)			
ST	wound treatment oxidized polysaccharide; dextran oxidized wound treatment			
IT	Wound healing (oxidized cross-linked polysaccharides for treating wounds)			
IT	Polysaccharides, biological studies RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxidized, oxidized cross-linked polysaccharides for treating wounds)			
IT	9004-54-0D , Dextran, oxidized 12609-80-2, DEAE-Sephadex A 25 RL: THU (Therapeutic use) ; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxidized cross-linked polysaccharides for treating wounds)			

L37 ANSWER 13 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:155196 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:220975
 TITLE: FGF protection and inhibition of human neutrophil elastase by carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate dextran derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Meddahi, Anne; Lemdjabar, Hassan; Caruelle, Jean-Pierre; Barritault, Denis; Hornebeck, William

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Recherche Croissance Regeneration Tissulaires,
Univ. Paris XII-Val de Marne, Creteil, F94010, Fr.

SOURCE: International Journal of Biological Macromolecules
(1996), 18(1,2), 141-5
CODEN: IJBMDR; ISSN: 0141-8130

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Several derivatized dextrans (DxD) contg. defined percentage of
carboxymethyl, carboxymethyl benzylamide and carboxymethyl benzylamide
sulfonate groups have been shown to stimulate tissue repair in various in
vivo models including skin, bone, muscle and cornea. These selected DxD
were also shown to mimic heparin or heparan sulfate by their ability to
interact with, stabilize and protect the heparin-binding growth factor of
the fibroblast growth factor family against trypsin digestion. The wound
healing action of these DxD was explained by postulating that the
endogenously released heparin-binding growth factors could be protected
within the wound. To further understand the action of these DxD on tissue
repair, the authors have studied their effect on the human neutrophil
elastase (HNE) activity, one of the proteases involved in wound repair.
These DxD inhibited HNE in an hyperbolic non-competitive manner. Extent
of HNE inhibition by DxD increased with their mol. wt. and benzylamide
sulfonate substitution levels. One DxD, RGT11, was the best inhibitor (Ki
40 pM) and efficiently inhibited FGF-2 proteolysis by HNE, restoring its
growth-promoting activity towards human skin fibroblasts. The data
contribute to a better understanding of the wound-healing property and
anti-inflammatory activity of these polymers.

CC 2-5 (Mammalian Hormones)

ST FGF neutrophil elastase dextran deriv

IT Fibroblast
Neutrophil

Wound healing
(FGF protection and inhibition of human neutrophil elastase by
carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate dextran derivs.)

IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, carboxymethylbenzylamide sulfonate derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU
(Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(FGF protection and inhibition of human neutrophil elastase by
carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate dextran derivs.)

IT 9004-06-2, Elastase 106096-93-9, FGF-2
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FGF protection and inhibition of human neutrophil elastase by
carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate dextran derivs.)

L37 ANSWER 14 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:996291 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:21800

TITLE: Use of growth factor-protective biopolymers for
treatment of digestive tract injuries

INVENTOR(S): Barritault, Denis; Caruelle, Jean-Pierre; Meddahi,
Anne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universite Paris Val de Marne, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9526737	A1	19951012	WO 1995-FR399	19950329
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2718023	A1	19951006	FR 1994-3804	19940330
FR 2718023	B1	19960814		
CA 2186757	AA	19951012	CA 1995-2186757	19950329
EP 752863	A1	19970115	EP 1995-915223	19950329
EP 752863	B1	20021204		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10506606	T2	19980630	JP 1995-525453	19950329
AT 228846	E	20021215	AT 1995-915223	19950329
ES 2188655	T3	20030701	ES 1995-915223	19950329
US 5852004	A	19981222	US 1996-714178	19961230

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1994-3804	A	19940330
WO 1995-FR399	W	19950329

- AB The use is disclosed of .gtoreq.1 polymer or biopolymer known as HBGFPP, capable of specifically protecting growth factors of FGF and TGF-.beta. families from trypsin degrdn., for prepg. a drug for treating injuries to the digestive tract and the primary or secondary derived tissues of the endoderm and mesoderm. Prepn. of CMDBS (carboxymethyl-, benzylamide- and benzylamide sulfonate-substituted dextrans) are described.
- IC ICM A61K031-725
- CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 33, 63
- ST biopolymer digestive tract injury treatment; endoderm mesoderm tissue treatment biopolymer; dextran deriv digestive tract injury treatment
- IT Animal tissue
Blood coagulation
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Complement
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Biopolymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Glycolipids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or

- mesodermal tissue)
- IT Glycopeptides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Glycoproteins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT **Wound healing promoters**
(cicatrizants, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Digestive tract
(disease, injury, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Embryo
(entoderm, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Embryo
(mesoderm, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfated, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.-transforming growth factors, FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT 9001-90-5, Plasmin 9004-06-2, Elastase 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 37288-39-4, Sucrase 57821-29-1, Sulodexide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

- study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, carboxymethyl-, benzylamide- and benzylamide sulfonate-substituted
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 106096-92-8, Acidic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT 119684-05-8, Mesoglycan
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)
- IT 9050-30-0P, Heparan sulfate
 RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
 (FGF and TGF-.beta. family growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of digestive tract injuries and injuries to endodermal or mesodermal tissue)

L37 ANSWER 15 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:996290 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:21818
 TITLE: Use of growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle
 INVENTOR(S): Barritault, Denis; Caruelle, Jean-Pierre; Desgranges, Pascal; Gautron, Jean; Meddahi, Anne
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universite Paris Val de Marne, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9526736	A1	19951012	WO 1995-FR398	19950329
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2718026	A1	19951006	FR 1994-3803	19940330
FR 2718026	B1	19970117		
CA 2186760	AA	19951012	CA 1995-2186760	19950329
EP 752862	A1	19970115	EP 1995-915222	19950329
EP 752862	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

JP 10503472	T2	19980331	JP 1995-525452	19950329
AT 243521	E	20030715	AT 1995-915222	19950329
US 5852003	A	19981222	US 1997-714176	19970103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1994-3803 A 19940330
WO 1995-FR398 W 19950329

AB The use is disclosed of .gtoreq.1 polymer or biopolymer known as HBGFPP, capable of specifically protecting growth factors of FGF and TGF-.beta. families from trypsin damage, for prepg. a drug for treating skeletal or cardiac muscle tissue. Prepn. and evaluation of CMDBS (carboxymethyl-, benzylamide- and benzylamide sulfonate-substituted dextrans) are described.

IC ICM A61K031-725

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 33, 63

ST biopolymer skeletal cardiac muscle treatment; dextran deriv skeletal cardiac muscle treatment

IT Blood coagulation
Muscle
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Complement
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Biopolymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Glycoproteins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Heart
(muscle; growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Wound healing promoters
(cicatrizants, growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies

- RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfated, growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)
- IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.-transforming growth factors, growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)
- IT 9001-90-5, Plasmin 9004-06-2, Elastase 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 37288-39-4, Sucrase 57821-29-1, Sulodexide 119684-05-8, Mesoglycan
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)
- IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, carboxymethyl-, benzylamide- and benzylamide sulfonate-substituted
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)
- IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 106096-92-8, Acidic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)
- IT 9050-30-0P, Heparan sulfate
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(growth factor-protective biopolymers for treatment of skeletal or cardiac muscle)

L37 ANSWER 16 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:291111 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:142154

TITLE: New approaches to tissue regeneration and repair

AUTHOR(S): Meddahi, A.; Blanquaert, F.; Saffar, J. L.; Colombier, M. -L.; Caruelle, J. P.; Josefonvicz, J.; Barritault, D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire d'etude sur la Croissance, Universite Paris Val de Marne, Villetaneuse, Fr.

SOURCE: Pathology, Research and Practice (1994), 190(9-10), 923-8

CODEN: PARPDS; ISSN: 0344-0338

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Several heparin-binding growth factors (HBGFs) are thought to play a key role in the natural processes of tissue regeneration or repair after being released by neighboring, inflammatory or circulating cells as well as from extracellular matrix assocd. heparan sulfate proteoglycosaminoglycans. In order to better understand how the bioavailability of these HBGFs can take part in the regulation of the wound healing processes, the healing effect of various chem. substituted dextrans (CMDBS) selected for their affinity for HBGFs, alone and in assocn. with HBGFs, were studied. The CMDBS was

obtained by substitution of methylcarboxylic (CM), benzylamide (B) and benzylamine sulfonate (S) groups in proportion of 83%, 23% and 13%, resp., for CMDBS K. CMDBS K could (1) potentiate the biol. activity of 1 or 2 FGFs, (2) protect 1 and 2 FGFs against thermal or pH inactivation, and (3) protect a and b FGFs against proteolytic degrdn. CMDBS K was tested alone in cutaneous and bone wound healing models and for its ability to stabilize FGFs. Rats were punched and skin regeneration was studied by morphometric and histol. anal. The wounds (6 mm diam.) were filled with collagen plaster alone or soaked with CMDBS. CMDBS K in collagen plaster was able to induce a remarkable effect both on the kinetics and on the quality of the restored skin. These results suggest that endogenous growth factors naturally released during the regeneration process could be trapped, protected and released by CMDBS. Taking note of the ubiquitous distribution of FGFs and their ability to stimulate a wide range of target cells, the authors have looked at the effect of CMDBS K in a calvarian bone defect healing. Adult rats were trephined (3 mm diam.) and healing of their defects were studied after 21 days. Only those treated with CMDBS show significant new bone formation and filling of defects. In conclusion, biopolymers could be designed to mimic some of the mechanisms regulating the bioavailability of growth factors and hence be used as wound healing agents.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 ST biopolymer wound healing promoter; dextran deriv wound healing promoter
 IT **Wound healing promoters**
 (biopolymers as wound healing promoters)
 IT Biopolymers
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biopolymers as wound healing promoters)
 IT Collagens, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (collagen plaster as carrier for wound healing promoters)
 IT Bone, disease
 (defect, biopolymers as wound healing promoters)
 IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, derivs. 9044-05-7D, derivs.
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biopolymers as wound healing promoters)

L37 ANSWER 17 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:452433 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:204880

TITLE: Derivatized dextrans (CMDBS) as promoters of bone healing. Factors influencing their effectiveness

AUTHOR(S): Lafont, J.; Baroukh, B.; Meddahi, A.; Caruelle, J.P.; Barritault, D.; Saffar, J.L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Chirurgie Dentaire, Universite Paris-V, Montrouge, 92120, Fr.

SOURCE: Cells and Materials (1994), 4(3), 219-30
 CODEN: CEMAE; ISSN: 1051-6794

PUBLISHER: Scanning Microscopy International

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Like heparin, carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate dextrans (CMDBS) are agents protecting heparin-binding growth factors from heat and proteolytic

denaturation, and enhancing their interactions with their receptors. In the present study we used in a craniotomy model a series of CMDBS (AM6, AM4, EM5) with different substitution rations in their chem. active groups, to test their potential as promoters of bone repair. They were matched against dextran, dextran sulfate and sucrose octasulfate, another functional heparin analog. AM6, prepd. from a 40 kD dextran and contg. a high percentage of sulfonated groups, was the most effective ($p < 0.002$ vs. controls). Sucrose octasulfate had also osteoconductive properties ($p < 0.002$ vs. controls), but fewer than AM6 ($p = 0.004$). The other agents had no effect on bone repair. We also tested the role of the injury during surgery of the mid sagittal sinus, which provides the main cranial blood supply. This prevented bone formation with AM6 ($p < 0.001$ vs. the corresponding vessel-preserved group). In conclusion, CMDBS effectiveness depends on their mol. wt., the presence of sulfonated groups and a proper vascular environment.

CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)

ST dextran deriv promoter bone healing

IT Blood vessel

Bone

Molecular structure-biological activity relationship

Wound healing

(derivatized dextrans (CMDBS) as promoters of bone healing: factors influencing effectiveness)

IT 9004-54-0D, Dextran, Carboxymethyl benzylamide sulfonate derivs.

9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 57680-56-5, Sucrose octasulfate

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU

(Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(derivatized dextrans (CMDBS) as promoters of bone healing: factors influencing effectiveness)

L37 ANSWER 18 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:87717 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:87717

TITLE: Methods and compositions based on inhibition of cell invasion and fibrosis by anionic polymers

INVENTOR(S): Roufa, Dikla; Harel, Adrian; Frederickson, Robert C. A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gliatech, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9221354	A1	19921210	WO 1992-US4474	19920529
W:	AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, US			
RW:	AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG			
US 5605938	A	19970225	US 1991-708660	19910531
CA 2110291	AA	19921210	CA 1992-2110291	19920529
AU 9221469	A1	19930108	AU 1992-21469	19920529
AU 671256	B2	19960822		

EP 586535	A1	19940316	EP 1992-912450	19920529
EP 586535	B1	20001122		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 06508356	T2	19940922	JP 1992-500552	19920529
BR 9206077	A	19941115	BR 1992-6077	19920529
HU 66427	A2	19941128	HU 1993-3389	19920529
EP 1027893	A2	20000816	EP 2000-201292	19920529
EP 1027893	A3	20030102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC				
EP 1038528	A1	20000927	EP 2000-201293	19920529
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC				
JP 2000312715	A2	20001114	JP 2000-124553	19920529
AT 197673	E	20001215	AT 1992-912450	19920529
ES 2151887	T3	20010116	ES 1992-912450	19920529
JP 2002138039	A2	20020514	JP 2001-278340	19920529
JP 2002138040	A2	20020514	JP 2001-278399	19920529
JP 2002154973	A2	20020528	JP 2001-278271	19920529
JP 2002154972	A2	20020528	JP 2001-278310	19920529
JP 3379757	B2	20030224	JP 1993-500552	19920529
NO 9304319	A	19940111	NO 1993-4319	19931129
US 5705177	A	19980106	US 1994-150185	19940726
US 5994325	A	19991130	US 1995-470092	19950606
US 6020326	A	20000201	US 1995-469560	19950606
US 6083930	A	20000704	US 1995-471990	19950606
US 6127348	A	20001003	US 1999-388825	19990901
US 6417173	B1	20020709	US 1999-476158	19991230
US 2003069205	A1	20030410	US 2002-138705	20020506

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1991-708660	A2	19910531
EP 1992-912450	A3	19920529
JP 1993-500552	A3	19920529
WO 1992-US4474	A	19920529
US 1995-469560	A3	19950606
US 1999-388825	A1	19990901
US 1999-476158	A1	19991230

AB Biocompatible anionic polymers, such as dextran sulfate, inhibit fibrosis, scar formation assocd. with surgery. A laminectomy was performed in rats, rabbits, and dogs and a test agent contg. dextran sulfate (mol. wt. 40kDa), Gelfoam powder, and phosphate-buffered saline, was applied. In all animals, the skin incision and the underlying fascia and paraspinal muscles healed well.

IC ICM A61K031-725
ICS A61K009-00; C07K003-00; C07K017-00; C08B037-00

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST wound healing agent anionic polymer; dextran sulfate fibrosis scar inhibition

IT Barnacle
Oyster
(adhesive proteins from, fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by dextran sulfate and)

IT Infection
(bacterial, glial cell invasion from, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)

IT Wound healing promoters
(dextran sulfate for, fibrosis inhibition in relation to)

IT Collagens, biological studies
Fibrins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by dextran sulfate and)
IT Surgery
(glial cell invasion from, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Bone
(growth of, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Virus, animal
(infection with, glial cell invasion from, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Fibrosis
Granulation tissue
Keloid
(inhibition of, dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)
IT Neuroglia
(invasion of, after trauma, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Laminectomy
(lesion from, fibrosis inhibition in, dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)
IT Abdomen
Blood vessel
Heart
Joint, anatomical
Oviduct
Peritoneum
Tendon
(surgery of, lesion from, fibrosis inhibition in, dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(MAP (mussel adhesive protein), fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by dextran sulfate and)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(adhesive, fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by dextran sulfate and)
IT Hip
(artificial, anionic polymers in, for fibrosis inhibition)
IT Peritoneum
(artificial, drainage tubes contg. anionic polymers in, for fibrosis inhibition)
IT Neuroglia
(astroglia, invasion of, after trauma, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Nerve
(axon, outgrowth, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Animal metabolism
(disorder, glial cell invasion in, inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(glioma, dextran sulfate as)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants, anionic polymers in, for fibrosis inhibition)
IT Nerve, neoplasm
(inhibitors, dextran sulfate as)
IT Neuroglia
(neoplasm, inhibitors, dextran sulfate as)
IT Kidney
(nephrostomy, tubes contg. anionic polymers in, for fibrosis inhibition)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
 (nerve, dextran sulfate as)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
 (neuroma, dextran sulfate as)

IT Nerve, neoplasm
 (neuroma, inhibitors, dextran sulfate as)

IT Body, anatomical
 (pelvis, disease, adhesion, surgery of, lesion from, fibrosis
 inhibition in, dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)

IT Nerve
 (peripheral, repair prosthesis for, anionic polymers in, for fibrosis
 inhibition)

IT Pentosans
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (sulfates, fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by)

IT Joint, anatomical
 (temporomandibular, disease, surgery of, lesion from, fibrosis
 inhibition in, dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)

IT Lymphatic system
 (thoracic duct, surgery of, lesion from, fibrosis inhibition in,
 dextran sulfate and adhesive proteins for)

IT Injury
 (truma, lesion from, fibrosis inhibition in, dextran sulfate and
 adhesive proteins for)

IT Heart
 (valve, artificial, anionic polymers in, for fibrosis inhibition)

IT 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, derivs.
 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate
 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 9056-36-4,
 Keratan sulfate 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by)

IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (fibrosis and scar formation inhibition by dextran sulfate
 and)

IT 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor
 RL: PROC (Process)
 (inhibition of, dextran sulfate for)

L37 ANSWER 19 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN

AN 2003464473 MEDLINE

DN 22863696 PubMed ID: 12954797

TI Hepatocyte growth factor facilitates colonic mucosal repair in
 experimental ulcerative colitis in rats.

AU Tahara Yoshihiro; Ido Akio; Yamamoto Shojiro; Miyata Yoshifumi; Uto
 Hirofumi; Hori Takeshi; Hayashi Katsuhiko; Tsubouchi Hirohito

CS Department of Internal Medicine II, Miyazaki Medical College, Kiyotake,
 Japan.

SO JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, (2003 Oct) 307 (1)
 146-51.
 Journal code: 0376362. ISSN: 0022-3565.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200310
ED Entered STN: 20031008
Last Updated on STN: 20031024
Entered Medline: 20031023

AB Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) modulates intestinal epithelial cell proliferation and migration, serving as a critical regulator of intestinal wound healing. In this study, we examined the effect of administration of recombinant human HGF on colonic mucosal damage in vivo. Acute colitis was induced in rats by feeding with 5% **dextran sulfate** sodium (DSS) for 7 days, and colitis was subsequently maintained by feeding with 1% DSS. On the 5th day of DSS administration, osmotic pumps releasing recombinant human HGF (200 microg/day) were implanted into the peritoneum of the rats. Continuous intraperitoneal delivery of HGF led to both increased serum human HGF levels and c-Met tyrosine phosphorylation within the colonic mucosa. Compared with mock-treated rats, those administered human HGF showed a reduction in colitis-associated weight loss, large intestinal shortening, and improved colonic erosions. Enhanced epithelial regeneration and cellular proliferation were observed in rats treated with recombinant human HGF. The weights of the liver, kidneys, and spleen were not affected by HGF administration. These results indicate that HGF administration accelerates colonic mucosal repair in rats with DSS-induced colitis and suggest that recombinant human HGF may be a useful therapeutic tool to facilitate intestinal wound healing in patients with ulcerative colitis.

L37 ANSWER 20 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1999235252 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10219846
TI Keratinocyte growth factor ameliorates **dextran** sodium **sulfate** colitis in mice.
AU Egger B; Procaccino F; Sarosi I; Tolmos J; Buchler M W; Eysselein V E
CS Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Division of Gastroenterology, Torrance, California 90502, USA.
SO Digestive diseases and sciences, (1999 Apr) 44 (4) 836-44.
Journal code: 7902782. ISSN: 0163-2116.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199905
ED Entered STN: 19990525
Last Updated on STN: 19990525
Entered Medline: 19990511

AB Keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) is emerging as an important mediator of mucosal defense and repair in the colon. The aim of the present study was to evaluate and further characterize the effects of exogenous KGF administration utilizing the **dextran sodium sulfate** (DSS) model of colitis in mice. Colitis was induced via oral administration of DSS (5 g/100 ml) to Balb/c mice for eight days. Intraperitoneal administration of KGF (5 mg/kg, once daily) or vehicle (VEH) was initiated 1 hr prior to the induction of the colitis (N = 10, each group). Mucosal injury of the entire colon was histologically assessed and graded. An approximately fourfold reduction in the crypt damage score was noted in the KGF group when compared to controls (VEH) (2.8 +/- 1.03 and 11.4 +/- 0.78, respectively). The significant reduction

of mucosal injury in KGF treated mice confirms that KGF is a key mediator maintaining the integrity of the colonic mucosa.

- L37 ANSWER 21 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN
AN 95231854 MEDLINE
DN 95231854 PubMed ID: 7536320
TI CMDBS, functional analogue of heparin sulfate as a new class of corneal ulcer healing agents.
AU Fredj-Reygrobelle D; Hristova D L; Ettaiche M; Meddahi A; Jozefonwicz J; Barritault D
CS School of Medicine, Nice, France.
SO OPHTHALMIC RESEARCH, (1994) 26 (6) 325-31.
Journal code: 0267442. ISSN: 0030-3747.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199505
ED Entered STN: 19950524
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19950518
AB Soluble **dextran polymer derivatives** (CMDBSs) are originally synthesized as heparin-like plasma substitutes. Some of them mimic heparin in its interactions and stabilize, protect and facilitate actions of heparin binding growth factors. The wound healing activity of one specific CMDBS was studied in a model of corneal ulcer on the rabbit eye and compared with the activity of basic fibroblast growth factors (bFGF) added alone or in association with CMDBS. Total reepithelization was observed with bFGF + CMDBS, bFGF alone and CMDBS alone after, respectively, 3.8 +/- 0.78, 4.3 +/- 0.67 and 4.4 +/- 0.51 days. All treatments were efficient if compared with eyes treated with saline (p < 0.0001). The grade of significance of the applied treatments was as follows: bFGF + CMDBS > bFGF > CMDBS > saline. Our study pinpoints that some specific CMDBS are as potent agents as bFGF for corneal ulcer healing, and can therefore be proposed for therapeutic use.
- L37 ANSWER 22 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002448444 EMBASE
TI Production and mass transfer characteristics of non-Newtonian biopolymers for biomedical applications.
AU Richard A.; Margaritis A.
CS Dr. A. Margaritis, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 5B9, Canada. amarg@uwo.ca
SO Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, (2002) 22/4 (355-374).
Refs: 63
ISSN: 0738-8551 CODEN: CRBTE5
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The market for microbial biopolymers is currently expanding to include several emerging biomedical applications. Specifically, these applications are drug delivery and wound healing. A fundamental understanding of the key fermentation parameters is necessary in order to optimize the

production of these biopolymers. Considering that most microbial biopolymer systems exhibit non-Newtonian rheology, oxygen mass transfer can be an important parameter to optimize and control. In this article, we present a critical review of recent advances in rheological and mass transfer characteristics of selected biopolymers of commercial interest in biomedical applications.

L37 ANSWER 23 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 2000276434 EMBASE
TI Low-molecular weight heparin as prophylaxis against thromboembolism after total hip replacement - Is it worth the price?.
AU Persson B.M.
CS B.M. Persson, Department of Orthopedics, Lund University Hospital, SE-221 85 Lund, Sweden
SO Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica, (2000) 71/2 (215-216).
Refs: 8
ISSN: 0001-6470 CODEN: AOSAAK
CY Norway
DT Journal; Letter
FS 025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
033 Orthopedic Surgery
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English

L37 ANSWER 24 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 1999389127 EMBASE
TI Stimulation of wound healing by positively charged dextran beads depends upon clustering of beads and cells in close proximity to the wound.
AU Tawil N.J.; Connors D.; Gies D.; Bennett S.; Gruskin E.; Mustoe T.
CS Dr. T. Mustoe, Division of Plastic Surgery, Northwestern Univ. Sch. of Medicine, 707 North Fairbanks Court, Chicago, IL 60611-3042, United States
SO Wound Repair and Regeneration, (1999) 7/5 (389-399).
Refs: 31
ISSN: 1067-1927 CODEN: WREREU
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
009 Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB We have previously shown that positively charged dextran (DEAE A25)

increases wound breaking strength in linear incisions in rats and nonhuman primates at days 10-14 postwounding. In this article, we examined the cellular responses to different types of charged dextran beads (DEAE A50 and Cytodex-1) in culture studies and in rat incisional wounds. We show that Cytodex 1 and DEAE A50 beads also increased wound breaking strength in a rat linear incisional model. However, the increase was approximately 30-40% less than that observed in wounds treated with DEAE A25 beads. The main distinction between the three types of beads was the presence of bead clusters observed in tissue sections. Wounds treated with DEAE A25 beads formed distinct clusters while both Cytodex 1 and DEAE A50 beads clustered

to a lesser extent or failed to cluster at all. We propose that the different types of charged dextran beads improve healing by promoting cell adhesion and encouraging proliferation in close proximity to the wound. We also hypothesize that the 30-40% improvement in wound breaking strength seen with DEAE A25 beads compared to other types of charged dextran beads (DEAE A50 and Cytodex-1) originates from the unique characteristic of DEAE A25 beads in forming cell-bead aggregates adjacent to the wounded area. This clustering, in turn, affects the distribution of cells infiltrating the wounded area (such as macrophages) during the healing process and, as a consequence, alters the distribution of matrix molecules and growth factors secreted by these cells.

- L37 ANSWER 25 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 95141947 EMBASE
DN 1995141947
TI CM101, a polysaccharide antitumor agent, does not inhibit wound healing in murine models.
AU Quinn T.E.; Thurman G.B.; Sundell A.-K.; Zhang M.; Hellerqvist C.G.
CS Department of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37232-0146, United States
SO Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, (1995) 121/4 (253-256).
ISSN: 0171-5216 CODEN: JCROD7
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB CM101 previously called GBS toxin), a new anticancer polysaccharide that induces inflammatory reactions in neovasculature of tumors; does not cause similar reactions in neovasculature of healing wounds. It appears that treatment with CM101 will not interfere with normal wound healing in cancer patients.
- L37 ANSWER 26 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 94264379 EMBASE
DN 1994264379
TI Efficacy of intraperitoneal sodium carboxymethylcellulose in preventing postoperative adhesion formation.
AU Heidrick G.W.; Pippitt Jr. C.H.; Morgan M.A.; Thurnau G.R.
CS Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, Irvine Medical Center, University of California, 101 The City Drive, Orange, CA 92668, United States
SO Journal of Reproductive Medicine for the Obstetrician and Gynecologist, (1994) 39/8 (575-578).
ISSN: 0024-7758 CODEN: JRPMAP
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 009 Surgery
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Various regimens to reduce postoperative intraperitoneal adhesion

formation have been tested; however, none has been consistently successful. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of three compounds instilled into the peritoneal cavity-32% dextran 70, 0.9% normal saline and sodium carboxymethylcellulose-to no therapy on their ability to prevent postoperative adhesion formation in the New Zealand white rabbit. Bilateral posterior uterine horn incisions and cecal and transverse colon abrasions were performed during a two-phased study on each of 25 rabbits that were randomly assigned in a blind fashion into one of four study groups. Two weeks postoperatively, each rabbit underwent an autopsy to assess the magnitude of intraperitoneal adhesion formation. Adhesion scores were determined by counting the number of adhesions and assigning one or two points for each thin, filmy or dense, broad adhesion. As compared to no therapy, all three substances tested significantly reduced adhesion formation. Although 32% dextran 70 and 0.9% normal saline showed similar results, the degree of adhesion formation was reduced most significantly with sodium carboxymethylcellulose ($P < .002$). Sodium carboxymethylcellulose is effective in preventing postoperative adhesion formation in the New Zealand white rabbit.

- L37 ANSWER 27 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
- AN 92086286 EMBASE
- DN 1992086286
- TI Healing of partial thickness porcine skin wounds in a liquid environment.
- AU Breuing K.; Eriksson E.; Liu P.; Miller D.R.
- CS Brigham/Children's Division of Plastic Surgery of Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA 02115, United States
- SO Journal of Surgical Research, (1992) 52/1 (50-58).
ISSN: 0022-4804 CODEN: JSGRA2
- CY United States
- DT Journal; Article
- FS 009 Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
- LA English
- SL English
- AB This study employs a liquid-tight vinyl chamber for the topical fluid-phase treatment of experimental wounds in pigs. Continuous treatment with normal saline significantly reduced the early progression of tissue destruction in partial thickness burns. Uncovered burns formed a deep layer of necrosis (0.49 \pm 0.004 mm, mean \pm SD) although burn wounds covered with empty chambers demonstrated less necrosis (0.14 \pm 0.01 mm), fluid-treated wounds formed no eschar, and little tissue necrosis could be detected (<0.005 mm). Topical treatment with hypertonic dextran increased water flux across burn wounds by 0.24 ml/cm²/24 hr (mean, $n = 95$) over saline-treated wounds during the first 5 days after wounding. When partial thickness burn and excisional wounds were immersed in isotonic saline until healed, the daily efflux of water, protein, electrolytes, and glucose across the wound surface declined during healing to baseline values found in controls (saline-covered unwounded skin). The declining protein permeability was used as a reproducible, non-invasive, endogenous marker for the return of epithelial barrier function. Saline-treated excisional wounds healed within 8.6 \pm 0.6 days (mean \pm SD, $n = 27$) and burn wounds within 12.1 \pm 1.4 days (mean \pm SD, $n = 15$). Healing of fluid-treated wounds occurred without tissue maceration and showed less inflammation and less scar formation than healing of air exposed wounds (no attempt was made to compare rates of healing between air- and fluid-exposed wounds). We consider the

fluid-filled chamber a potentially very useful diagnostic, monitoring, and delivery system for wound-healing research and for human wound therapy.